

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; strong southwest winds.
Full Report on Page Eleven

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First to Last—the Truth, News—Editorial's—Advertisements

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1922

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS
Within 20 Miles

FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Tariff Bill To Raise 350 Million Sent To the Senate

Based on Foreign Valuation, Measure Provides Flexible System, Giving President Wide Powers
Debate April 21 to Open Bitter Fight
Duties Increased on Live-stock and Provisions; Protection to Industries Assured, Say Leaders

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Nearly nine months after it passed the House and was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, the tariff bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon by Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee. Under an agreement reached in the Finance Committee it will not be called up for consideration until April 21. It carries a high average level of duties which are above the Payne-Aldrich rules.
Treasury experts think the measure will raise between \$330,000,000 and \$350,000,000, as compared with \$300,000,000 for the Fordney bill and \$308,000,000 in 1921.
The bill was passed by the House on July 21 of last year and was sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee July 22. Since that time it has been held back by prolonged hearings and by extended consideration of schedules and of the question of American valuation. The probabilities are it will be enacted at the present session of Congress.
The bill is certain to meet with long and bitter opposition in the Senate and at least a month of debate is anticipated. Some predict the discussion will run in the Senate for two months.

Fight on American Valuation
Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee has served notice he is prepared to fight to keep the system of American valuation, for which the House bill provides.
Many House Republicans, however, will refuse to back Mr. Fordney up in such a stand.
Highly commended by the Republicans of the Finance Committee, with the exception of Senator La Follette, the bill is strongly denounced by its opponents. The committee holds that the rates in the pending bill will protect American industries, shield the domestic market, afford adequate wages to American labor and at the same time permit "fair competition from other countries."
The minority report from the Finance Committee is being prepared by Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat, and other Democratic members. Senator La Follette, too, will have a minority report.
A striking feature of the bill as reported today is that it provides for a flexible or elastic tariff system along the lines favored by President Harding. In this it is a remarkable departure from the tariff measures of the past, which have found their way into the law. The President is clothed with broad and in some respects sweeping powers to change the duties.

Wide Authority to President
In making the report of the committee, the Finance Committee regarded as undesirable the reciprocity policy and penalty duties embodied in the bill as passed by the House. It said the committee, for the purpose of securing flexibility to meet changing conditions, proposed amendments to the House bill which would give authority to the President to raise or lower rates either upward or downward, within prescribed limits and in accordance with definite rules laid down by Congress, so that the rates may at all times conform to existing conditions.
"To change the basis for the assessment of ad valorem duties on selected items from the foreign value to the value of the domestic article in the American market, when the foreign value is not a certain basis for the assessment of duties on such items."
To impose penalty duties or prohibit the importation of particular goods for the purpose of protecting the domestic market, when the foreign value is not a certain basis for the assessment of duties on such items.
To impose additional duties on the whole or any part of the imports into the United States from any country which discriminates against our over-seas commerce. These additional duties are limited to the amount of the discrimination, but if the discrimination is maintained they may be excluded by prohibitions.

Based on Foreign Values
Generally speaking, the rates of duty provided in the bill, as revised by the Finance Committee, are based on the foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher. If the foreign value or the export value cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, then the United States value will be applied. The foreign value of imported merchandise as defined in the bill is the price at time of exportation at which such or similar merchandise is freely sold in wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade. The export value is the value at time of exportation of such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported in the usual course of trade, for exportation to the United States. The United States value of imported merchandise is the American wholesale selling price, exclusive of allowances made for duty, cost of transportation and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, commission and general expenses.
Increase Over House Rates
The House bill was based on American valuation. The change to foreign value or export value has made it necessary to increase rates largely over the House bill. The rates of the Senate bill on their face appear in-

Russia In the Red Shadow

Burdens of People Increase Under Government Policy of Dictatorship, Enforced by Cheka, Though Existence Is Denied; Theaters Fostered as Instruments of Communist Propaganda

This is the tenth of a series of fifteen articles which present, The Tribune believes, the closest picture of Russia that has yet been available. Mr. Dickinson was for four years the historian of the American Relief Administration abroad. He has just returned from a five thousand mile trip through the Soviet country.

By Thomas H. Dickinson
Chapter X

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GAIN we take the position of watcher on a Moscow street. Through the crowded vehicles moves a double file of soldiers, the files closed at each end, the men carrying muskets. In the hollow of the rectangle of soldiers a shuffling group of derelicts, among them some carrying bags, others rolls of clothing, some samovars. In the group two or three men and women stand apart for dignity of carriage. All are going to the prisons of Moscow to be buried in silence for a time. The Cheka has got them.

News Summary

FOREIGN
Genoa conference work again nearly disrupted by Soviet protest against Japanese and Rumanian participation on Russian commission. France and Britain reach accord.
Collins and De Valera accept invitations to talk peace.

WASHINGTON
Senate tariff bill reported; will raise between \$330,000,000 and \$350,000,000.
Hughes in letter opposes cutting navy below 5-5-3 ratio.
Representatives Johnson and Woodruff demand investigation of departments of Justice and War and Allen Property office.
Britain will not question United States claim to cost of Rhine occupation.
Smoot and Burton confirmed as members of Allied Debt Commission.

DOMESTIC
Lewis Henry, Republican, dry candidate, elected over Frank Irvine, "wet" Democrat, in 37th New York Congressional District.
Canadian witnesses testify of bribe offers to support charges against Mrs. Stillman.
Daugherty says government will not permit law violation by miners and operators in reaching wage agreements.
Miller intimates he will veto West-all parole bill.
Gerrymander fees charge plot to insure re-election of Samuel Koenig's brother-in-law.
Major Frank W. Duryea kills himself in San Francisco.

LOCAL
Downtown business men offer to drive own cars in war on crooks; Enright to get only 350 new men.
Jury in Jack's liquor case, unable to agree, locked up for night.
Speyer to remain wet and Salvation Army drive head as well, but Newark man resigns from both committees.
Semenoff facing jail as bonding company decides to surrender him.
Roswell Miller tells how he got his \$2,000 teaching job.
Woman victim of "rip-off" in East Side tenement.
Marjorie Bourne charges unfair accounting of millionaire father's estate.
Nineteen-year-old accused of forgery left to fate by wealthy father.
Tammany jama gas cut-off ordinance through Board of Aldermen.
Mayor demands further transit lease modifications.
H. G. Catrow indicted in alleged liquor conspiracy.

SPORTS
Miss Martha Bayard's defeat of Miss Helen Gillespie and Miss Lillian Scherman's victory over Miss Edith Sigourney are surprises of Pinehurst tennis.
New York's 1922 big league baseball season opens to-day at Polo Grounds, Giants vs. Brooklyn.
City College loses baseball game to Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, 12 to 2.

MARKETS AND SHIPS
Industrial stocks surge higher; rails shade off.
Offering of \$150,000,000 six-months Treasury certificates officially recognizes restoration of money rate and interest to practically 1917 basis.
Standard Oil Company of New York advances gasoline one cent; reduces kerosene one cent.
Mechanics and Metals National Bank to have branch in West Fifty-seventh Street.
New building in Brooklyn for seasons dedicated.
Steamship men asked to co-operate in port development.

Curb Crime by Whipping Post, Judge Advises Bar

CHICAGO, April 11.—Revival of the whipping post, Judge W. M. Gemmill today told the committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association, would have a great effect on the reduction of crime. He cited examples where flogging tended to reduce crime, and presented figures showing the number of murders in the large cities. In 1921, his figures showed, St. Louis had 426 murders; Philadelphia, 348; New York, 261; Chicago, 206; Boston, 102, and Washington, 69.
A speedy trial for criminals to reduce crime was advocated by Herbert Harley, of Detroit.

Big Business Alien Offer to Act as Police

Downtown League Tells Enright 100 Bankers and Merchants Are Ready for Patrol Duty

Board Cuts Police Increase to 350
Aldermen Plead Poverty; 2,900 Reserves Go Into Action; Two Murders

A spirit of saving of the patriotic outbursts of World War days was evidenced yesterday in the action of a business organization in connection with measures being taken to check crime.
The Downtown League, constituting a substantial proportion of the most prominent bankers, merchants and property owners of lower Manhattan, offered to the Commissioner of Police the services of 100 of its members to assist in suppressing the lawless elements of the city. In a letter to the Commissioner David Robinson, president of the league, told the police chief every one of these men had a motor car, grit and good judgment and was ready to perform personally any duty assigned him.

The action of the league is regarded as extraordinary, for officials were unable to recall when a group of men of such prominence in the business and professional life of the city have volunteered personal services to perform police duty. The Downtown League has headquarters at 154 Nassau Street, with about 500 members. Dr. Thomas Darlington, a former Commissioner of Public Health, who is chairman of the welfare committee, joined Mr. Robinson in making the offer.

Calls Civic Bodies to Duty
"The Downtown League," says the letter to the Commissioner, "tender its co-operation in your effort to protect the city from crime. One hundred of our members are at your service in the respective sections of the city, which include the Bowery, the Bronx and Brooklyn. Each one is a citizen, a business man, and all are men of grit and good judgment. Will you advise us what manner of service you desire to utilize their services and any other suggestions you may wish to make? We believe that it is the duty of every civic organization in the great city to help the Commissioner and his staff to help the stamping out of the bad elements which confront us."
The Board of Aldermen found yesterday that it was financially unable to give the Commissioner the 1,192 men he asked for to cope effectively with the problem. They allowed him 350, with assurances that he would receive 4,000 more in the form of the six automobiles he requested for the pursuit of bandits was laid over for discussion next Tuesday.

In the mean while substantial headway has been made in getting the reserves out on active duty. Frederick M. Thompson, of the 10th Regiment of Police Reserves, announced that 2,900 of a total force of 4,000 men were now on duty. The night patrol yesterday. The remaining 1,100 members have been assigned to the aviation, clerical and marine divisions of the Police Department. During the night of the 10th, Colonel Thompson, every one of these men will be required to report regularly for patrol, and those failing to appear will be dropped from the rolls. The District Attorney received a letter from Governor Miller congratulating him on the progress of his plans for dealing with the crime question, and expressing the hope that Mr. Banton soon would be able to report more progress, "since you have shown a desire to perform your duties energetically and conscientiously."

Miller Congratulates Banton
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Soviet Government Is Slow Moving Machine
The essential feature of the Soviet government is that it is a committee government. Manifestly, there are disadvantages in the committee form of government. It is too deliberative; too slow moving. In all essential matters the Soviet government avoids these disadvantages by giving certain members of its committees the powers of dictatorship. While these men are in dictatorial or plenipotentiary, they still have to pass their will through large groups of complicated committees, and this takes time.

Under such conditions of government, where a strong hand is exercised under the guise of committee rule, elections might be a great inconvenience. But the Russian people have never been taught to elect to elections at all, and so the lack of elections, while commented upon, is not seriously resented by the people.

In handling disagreeable problems the government uses the system of interlocking directorates and of invisible government. Many of the international functions of the Russian government are paid for by the Third International, the national interests to the Communist party, the local interests to the unions. So confused have the Russian people become that they have lost all interest in government.
(Continued on page four)

67,000 Navy Perils to U. S., Hughes Says

Warns Reduction Below Ratio Agreement Would Impair Prestige and Jeopardize Security

Likely to Prove Costly Experiment
Accepts Experts' Figures; Enters Fight Against Eight - Battleship Plan

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary of State Hughes stepped directly into the House fight on the size of the navy to-day and in a vigorously worded letter to Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that to cut under the naval ratio agreement itself "would be likely to prove an expensive experiment."
The navy appropriation bill, with its provisions for only 67,000 enlisted men, jeopardizes the entire international agreement so far as this country is concerned, the Secretary asserted.
"What was the purpose of the conference if it was deemed to be a wise policy to cut the navy irrespective of an agreement with the other powers?" Mr. Hughes asked. "It would be truly extraordinary and a manifest reflection upon the work of the conference," he added, later on, "if the navy of the United States were reduced below the standard thus established."

Warns of Jeopardizing Security
In still another paragraph of the letter Secretary Hughes said: "To let that relation would be a very serious matter for the United States, both impairing its prestige and putting its security in jeopardy." The communication in reply to a letter from Representative Rogers, asking for a reduction because of his relation to the conference and negotiation of the limitations for capital ship tonnage.
When the Hughes letter was read into "The Congressional Record" this afternoon it was promptly "challenged" by several members of the House. Mr. Speaker Garrett, of Tennessee, who declared he "does not feel bound to subscribe to the doctrine set down in it."

Mr. Hughes's Letter
"I have received your letter requesting my opinion as to the proposed reduction of the present enlisted personnel of the United States Navy to 67,000 enlisted men. You state that you write to me because of my relation to the recent Conference on the Limitation of Armaments held by the American delegates consulted during the recent conference, and whom we found both accurate and in sympathy with the principle of limitation by treaty. I am advised that the proposed number of enlisted men is far below the number required to maintain our navy upon the basis contemplated by treaty. Accepting this statement of fact, the only solution would be to whether our navy should be reduced below the treaty standard by the provision of personnel inadequate to maintain it."

Should Maintain Treaty Standard
"The question I think there can be but one answer. I strongly believe that it would be most injurious to the interests of the United States not to maintain fully the standard of the treaty. From whatever point of view it is considered the question of appropriate naval strength is a relative one. It was recognized in calling the recent conference that the only solution would be to whether our navy should be reduced below the treaty standard by the provision of personnel inadequate to maintain it."

Laws to Protect Foreigners
Further recommendations stipulate that the Soviet permit foreigners to enter and leave Russia in conformity with international practice. Foreigners (Continued on next page)

Robbers Strip Sacred Russian Icons of Jewels

Chapel at Gates of Kremlin Looted of Diamonds, Pearls and Crowns
MOSCOW, April 11.—(By The Associated Press).—In the midst of the campaign of requisitioning of Church treasures, the famous chapel of the Iberian icon in Reg Square, at the very gates of the Kremlin, has been entered by robbers, who obtained jewels valued at 5,000,000 gold rubles, by stripping some of the most sacred icons in Russia of their diamonds and pearls and taking bejeweled necklaces, crowns and other valuables.
The robbers cut a hole in the roof of the chapel during the night of April 7 and descended into the church by means of a rope ladder. The jeweled copy of the most holy Iberian icon, brought to Moscow in 1648 from Mount Athos, and before which innumerable pilgrims paid homage every time they passed into the Kremlin, was stripped of all its jewels and also partly defaced.
"The Best Writing Papers are White Paper," said Mr. Tolstoy.

Soviet Attempts to Bar Japan at Genoa; Allies Fix Recognition Terms

Accept All Debts, Reform Transport, Courts and Exchange and Protect Foreigners, Their Edict

Stabilization of Currency by Each Nation Held Precedent to Prosperity
GENOA, April 11.—(By The Associated Press).—The report of the Allied experts meeting in London relative to the program for the restoration of Russia and the restoration of Europe, a copy of which The Associated Press has obtained, embodies a comprehensive scheme whereby it is hoped to bring back Europe, including Russia, to peaceful prosperity.

This report, marked "confidential," was handed to-day to M. Tchitcherine, head of the Russian delegation, who asked until Thursday to study the preamble. It declares that the restoration of Russia depends in great part upon assistance which Russia will be able to obtain from foreign enterprise and capital, but insists that, without profound transformation of the actual conditions in Russia which affect commerce and industry, foreigners will refuse either to resume old enterprises or begin new ones.
Must Accept Old Debts
Under Chapter I, headed "Liquidation of the Past," Article 1 declares that the Soviet government must accept the financial obligations of its predecessors, namely, the Imperial Russian government and the provisional government. This includes obligations to foreign powers and their nationals.
Article 2 provides for recognition by the Soviet of the financial engagements of all Russian authorities, provincial or local, and also all public utility enterprises contracted with other powers or their peoples.

Representatives Woodruff and Johnson Assail Army Contracts and Failure to Prosecute Grafters
Demand Weeks Clean Up
Call for Inquiry in War, Navy and Alien Property Custodian's Departments
From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty on a charge of misfeasance in office was threatened, Secretary of War Weeks was called upon to clean up his department and Congressional investigation of the Navy Department, War Department and Alien Property Custodian's office was asked in the House to-day. Acting together, Representatives Roy O. Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, and Royal C. Johnson, Republican, of South Dakota, in consecutive speeches filed a long list of charges "of utter lack of information and due efficiency, if not criminal negligence, on the part of high government officials." Mr. Woodruff introduced a resolution directing Speaker Gillett to name a committee of fifteen members to investigate the three agencies of the government.
The charges, which were supported by voluminous data and evidence of all kinds, caused a sensation and, it was declared on the floor by Representative Johnson, were presented despite pleas from Administration leaders in Congress.

Johnson Attacks Weeks
"The crimes with which we are now dealing cannot be charged as one of the crimes against the late Administration, for the reason that these corrupt deals have been consummated under the present Secretary of War," he said.
"Millions of dollars' worth of supplies have been sold and are being sold, he charged, to each of a number of favored purchasers by Washington, without adequate bonds or deposits to protect the government's interests, indefinitely extension of time granted in storage and delivery and, finally, cancellation effected to meet convenience of those specially favored sets of grafters."
Secretary of War Weeks declined to discuss the charges to-day. He said he had copies of the two speeches, which he will read to-night, and that he may make some comment to-morrow.
In addition to the other officials, Representative Woodruff's attack took in the Department of Justice and former Secretary of the Interior.

Dry Elmira Republican Defeats Wet Democrat for Congress
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ELMIRA, N. Y., April 11.—Lewis Henry, dry Republican, protégé of former Congressman J. S. Fassett, was elected Congressman from the 37th New York District in a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Congressman Alanson B. Houghton as Ambassador to Germany. He defeated Frank Irvine, wet Democrat, former Public Service Commissioner, by an estimated majority of 3,000. Henry is a lawyer.
The election was of especial interest throughout the East because it was fought on the wet and dry issue, which many predict will play an important part in the regular Congressional fight in November. The issue was injected into the campaign immediately after the Democratic made their nomination, Irvine declaring the next day that he favored a modification of the Volstead act. Attorney Henry declared for an enforcement of the prohibition act and a spirited campaign was conducted for two weeks.
Irvine's strength was confined to the cities in the district, which includes the counties of Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, Tompkins and Tioga. The Democratic candidate carried the cities, taking a majority of 1,750 in Elmira.

Henry's home city, carrying his own city, Ithaca, by 250, Corning by 625 and Hornell by 359. Waverly, Bath and Hammondsport, much smaller in size, were carried by Henry.
It was in the rural precincts that Henry overcame his opponent's lead in the cities, these carrying the counties for the Republican with the exception of Chemung, which Irvine carried by between 200 and 300. Authoritative estimates give Henry majorities of 1,500 in Tioga, 1,200 in Tompkins, about 500 in Steuben and 300 in Schuyler.
In view of the fact that party lines were subordinated to the wet and dry issue a comparison of the Republican majority with that of previous years is without value. Houghton, Republican, was elected in the district two years ago by approximately 20,000.
Henry is a son of the Rev. W. T. Henry, dean of the clergymen of Elmira, and a graduate of Cornell University and Columbia Law School and former student of Judge Irvine, who is dean of the Cornell Law School. He was prominent in university activities. This practically is his first venture in politics. He is thirty-six years old.
Aside from the prohibition issue, Irvine made an appeal to the farmer vote on the alleged delay of Congress in coming to the assistance of the agricultural industry.

Irish Leaders Accept Parley

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 11.—Both Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera have accepted invitations from Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin to meet in that city and attempt to reach an agreement on the differences between the Free Staters and the republicans, or to at least agree upon a truce. Collins will be accompanied by Arthur Griffith and De Valera by Charles Burgess when the conference meets, but the date has not yet been fixed.
In view of the difficulty of finding a basis of agreement it was finally decided that the rival leaders should be invited to come together without any definite proposals laid down in advance.

Impeachment Of Daugherty Is Threatened

Representatives Woodruff and Johnson Assail Army Contracts and Failure to Prosecute Grafters
Demand Weeks Clean Up
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From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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The charges, which were supported by voluminous data and evidence of all kinds, caused a sensation and, it was declared on the floor by Representative Johnson, were presented despite pleas from Administration leaders in Congress.

French Also Play Politics
Incidentally, Barthou's position is somewhat similar and too much is not to be made of French objections, many of which are trivial and extreme and are intended primarily for home consumption.
The sub-committee handling the question of Russia consists of the principal Allied powers and Germany, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. It is the most important committee of the conference, as it includes Lloyd George, Barthou, Tschitcherine and Wirth. The British are anxious to avoid a division on any question, but should the French have a clear majority in the conference it is apparent that Lloyd George would have an easy majority in his policy toward Russia.

Clash Excites Delegates
When the delegates assembled to-day for the first session of the political commission they were still talking excitedly over the dramatic climax of yesterday's plenary session when Tchitcherine raised the question of disarmament and drew a sharp rebuke from Barthou.
As chairman of the conference Lloyd George has many difficult shoals to cross in the immediate future, but what is highly important is the fact that he was not able to have a clear majority for any plan he may suggest for the stabilization of the exchange or a general consortium.
The economic and transport commissions, which will be headed, incidentally, by the French and Belgian delegates respectively, will not meet until to-morrow.
The Russians intend to keep the question of disarmament to the fore and the Germans and the Italians are determined that the conference will give consideration to the revision of reparations.

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